4:Grajdanzev--115 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 461, 857

"There is no information concerning the number of children occupied in Taiwan's industry, nor of hours of work and leisure. Japanese Labor Year Books (Rodo nenkan) contain hundreds of pages on labor conditions in foreign countries, but not on the conditions of workers in Taiwan and Korea."

40: Kirk --19 S-2 (no date) 1941 Formosans
116, 185, 208, 461, 656, 177.20 Japanese

"The common people today are called upon to make so many sacrifices that the government is appealing to their sense of loyalty to the Empire and to their intense national patriotism to keep the masses united and in a mood to endure further privations. The present campaign for 'Spiritual Mobilization' includes (1) encouragement of savings, spending nothing for luxuries and very little for necessities ; (2) mobilization of gold; (3) free gifts of labor, money, and materials to help carry on the war; (4) improvement of health and training to increase the stature. Very few persons are exempt from labor services. Road and bridge building, flood prevention, cleaning and caring for shrines and shrine grounds, clearing and cleaning airports, and tree planting are types of labor which any ablebodied person may be called upon to do. When a worker receives notice to report on a certain day and at a certain time and place, he usually thinks twice before he dares to ignore the summons."

C. General Characteristics

181 Formosans are considered to be industrious and resourceful. Perseverance, tenacity, and endurance are characteristics of the majority. The rural people show a strong feeling of solidarity and affection to members of their community and have a strong attachment to the soil as representative of their homeland and their way of life. Family loyalty and filial love are considered the greatest of virtues. Deep love for the family circle is further accentuated by the frontier environment of Formosa. In the cities, people tend to become more independent and self-reliant. Because it is not the custom to pool resources for joint enterprises outside the immediate family, only small businesses can be established. If the head of a small urban household suffers a long illness or extended unemployment, the family falls into dire need. Most families so afflicted must return to rural areas and live with kinsmen until they have acquired enough capital to go back to the city and try again.

D. Recreations and Sports

241 Formosa's subtropical climate makes
• 461 farming possible in all seasons; most farmers

241 on the island work every day of the year. The
461 growing industrial society, however, allows one day of rest each week, and office workers and shopkeepers are accustomed to a long lunch recess in the European fashion.

177 A majority of city dwellers have running water and electric lights. Most families in the cities own sewing machines and bicycles. As the islanders acquire Western conveniences and possessions, their patterns of living take on the configurations common to the occidental world.

526 Sports -- soccer, basketball, and baseball -- are popular among the younger generation. A Formosan basketball team toured the United States and countries in Southeast Asia in 1955. A soccer team from Formosa is to participate in the Olympics in Australia.

524 Mah-jongg and chess, traditional games
517 of the leisured class, have retained their popularity among the older generation. The young favor motion pictures and dancing.
517 Government officials and wealthy persons of
529 other classes take their families to one of the numerous scenic resorts or hot springs in

467 Labor Organizations. Labor organizations include trade unions, farmers' associations, and fishermen's associations. Trade unions are weak and cannot be called unions in the real sense of the term, because the law does not provide for effective collective bargaining and also prohibits strikes, shut-downs, and walkouts of any kind during the present emergency period. The trade unions are organized under government supervision and tend to be used for carrying out government policies with respect to the workers. However, the educational and welfare activities performed by the unions should not be overlooked.

461 The Outlook of the Workers. Most of the farmers, as a result of the recent land reform, have become owner-cultivators and are looking forward to owning their own houses, sending their children to school, and enjoying better living conditions. On the other hand, because of limited employment opportunities and low wage levels, the non-agricultural laborers do not appear to face a very promising future.

464 The Future Labor Force. In 1950, the entire male labor force was estimated at 2.1 million. George Barclay states that the male labor force 25 years from now (1980) could amount to about 4 million, assuming that the

52:Barclay S-5 (nodate)1954 AD1 Formosa AD1

CHAPTER IV

The Disposition of Manpower

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THE human side of livelihood in the countries of Asia understandably attracts serious attention. For many years both Westerners and Asians have displayed increasing interest in the tedium of work in this portion of the world. Human labor under these conditions has variously been held the object of pity for its drudgery, praise for its industriousness, impatience for its low productivity, and admiration for the contentment it sometimes fosters and for its integration with cultural traditions.

Such impressions are not always a help in gaining a disinterested and factual grasp of the problem. They often are based on sentiment or feeling more than on actuality. Few of the commentators on the lot of the Asian peasant have ever come into contact with it at first hand, which may help to account for the diversity of views on the subject. Yet underlying all of them is a certain foundation of fact. No one will deny that work in these parts of the world is normally toilsome and arduous. It is, by our standards, conducted with such a lack of advantage from effective instruments that prodigious amounts of labor must be expended simply to keep alive. In addition, as compared with industrial societies, a person's usual work is more firmly imbedded in the social position that he occupies, which in turn may bear less relation to the income that he gains or the commodity that he produces.

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No single project could properly cover all of these aspects of livelihood. For Taiwan the advantages of the data that exist lie in adopting a demographic view of work and discovering how laboring activities are distributed through the population. This approach does not enable us to answer all of the questions that usually arise about economic activities and their setting, but we can move from it to a more adequate conception of the connections between livelihood and the social structure. This point of view was introduced in the previous chapter in order to fill out the one-sided picture that resulted from taking Japanese policy at face value and surveying the economy through its specialized corporate structures. Since the body of facts to be covered was large, the evidence of the occupational statistics has up to this point been treated cursorily.